

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1822.

[NO. 92.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:
The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. J. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821.

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821.

JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wilke, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILKE.

March 24, 1821.

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffley vs. Robert Duffley.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffley, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness George Graham, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, Clerk S. C. L.

Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

A LIST OF Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Winks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Tafton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burgess
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. E.annon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbard	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larje Lynch
738	Matthew Newby	905	Charles Richards
739	Edw. Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Tewaly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tate	913	Geo. G. Glose
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	Daniel Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland	917	Benjamin Bird
[returned & filed.]		918	Josiah Green
751	William Baker	919	Gerrard Craig
752	Robert Brewer	920	William Groves
753	Henry Coker	921	Richard Bradley
754	Dennis Dowling	922	Jno. Cheesborough
755	James Gillham	923	Robert Duncan
756	Thomas Grisut	924	Peter Kippey
757	Jacob Moore	925	William Huel
758	Matthew Warren	926	Robert Singleton
759	Hercules Ryan	927	Jethro Lassiter
760	George Redner	928	Levi West
761	Samuel Scott	929	Henry Blorton
762	Nathaniel West	930	William Roark
763	Negro Brutus	931	William Kennedy
766	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
767	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
768	John Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
769	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
770	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
771	Matthew Brickell	937	William Scantlin
772	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
773	Henry Brantley	939	William Yates
774	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
775	Charles Craben	941	Isiah Carns
776	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
777	Cubit	943	Lewis Outlaw
778	William Haygood	944	Joseph White
779	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
780	William Stemm	946	John Arnold
781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheabey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neil
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddle
785	James Valentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Corlie	952	John Low
787	William Fox	953	Matthias Brickle
788	Wm. Flemming	954	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	955	James Kelton
790	Benjamin Patrick	956	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Foney	957	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	958	Joseph Miles
793	John Atkinson	959	John Morning
794	John Baker	960	Drury Chavous
795	Samuel Bradley	961	John Cunningham
796	John Boen	962	John Cook
797	Lewis Biddlehizer	963	Jacob Hafner
798	Joseph Beaumont	964	Isaac Cornelius
799	John Cook	965	Thomas Pierson
800	John Cook	966	Richard D. Cook
801	John Campbell	967	Caleb Koon
802	David Conn	968	Robert Calf
803	Edward Cox	969	William Hurley
804	Charles Coleman	970	Josiah Daws
805	David Easter	971	Ebenezer Blackley
806	John Erwin	972	David Broadwell
807	William Ewell	973	Burrel Davis
808	Joshua Fenton	974	Thomas Little
809	Robert Griffin	975	Jeremiah Modlin
810	James Gunn	976	Michael Leoney
811	Stephen Harris	977	Richard Bond
812	Darnall's company	978	John Pilchard
813	Burrel Hughes	979	James Paddles
814	John Hart	980	Thomas Poyt
815	Stephen Harris	981	William Ward
816	Stedman's comp'y	982	Richard Lucas
817	Shadrach Homes	983	Joshua Stocks
818	Samuel Hollowell	984	William Kinkaid
819	Samuel Hill	985	William Risk
820	George Hill	986	Arnwell Herron
821	Thomas Hopkins	987	George Richards
822	Thomas Cook	988	1021 P. Harrington
823	Aaron Davis	989	Sam. Nersworthy
824	James Dupree	990	George Nicholas
		991	James Roper

809 George Dixon	982 Robert Harper
810 Thomas Endless	983 Richard Martin
811 Thomas Eburn	984 Caleb Albertson
828 Thomas Hicks	1022 Charles Haslip
829 Littleton Johnston	1023 John Donnelly
830 James Jennings	1024 Benjamin Dorland
831 Thomas Jeffries	1025 Broton Jones
832 Elijah Jenkins	1026 Francis Jack
833 Jacob Kittle	1027 Bryan Montague
834 Archibald Kennedy	1028 Sam. Montague
835 John Ledum	1029 Job Ward
836 John Liscombe	1030 Timothy Plumpus
837 Willis Marshall	1031 Wm. Stewart
838 Charles Mixom	1032 Jacob Owens
839 John Moore	1033 Sam. Goodman
840 Bryan Madry	1034 Wm. Gregory
841 Samuel M'Elroy	1035 David Charney
842 Joseph M'Daniel	3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and others, by Thomas Holton, dated 26th of February, 1821, and recorded in the County Court of Rowan, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money due to Thomas Mull and others, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 19th of March next, on the premises, for a credit of three months, the property conveyed in said deed, that is to say: one gray horse, with saddle and bridle; 5 milch cows and a calf; 14 beds, bedsteads and furniture; 1 book-case and desk; 1 bureau and book-case; 2 side-boards; 1 bureau, 1 corner cupboard, and 4 dozen chairs; 10 tumblers, 1 silver ladle, 18 silver tea spoons, 12 silver table spoons, and 1 pair of sugar tongs; one dozen and a half cups and saucers, 10 dishes, 4 dozen plates, 6 looking-glasses, and nine pictures; 5 iron pots, and 3 bake ovens; 1 cask of brandy; tubs, pails, and kitchen furniture; forty hogs and pigs, and a quantity of pork; 3 clocks; 6 brass candlesticks; 6 large decanters, 24 wine glasses, 2 plated caskets, 2 tumblers, and 12 cruet; 2 candle stands, and a large easy chair, &c.

THOS. MULL, Acting Trustee.

Feb. 23, 1822.

Sw90

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purvins, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years of age, well grown, of a brown complexion, and of a good figure. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in my jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN GRIER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Feb. 13, 1822.

7w90—2r.

20 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Union District, S. Carolina, a negro fellow named TOM, about twenty years of age, four feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made and active. Had on when he went away, a dark home spun coat, white woollen pantaloons, and swansdown waistcoat. He left home in company with Jack and Peter, belonging to Miles Ferguson, also Phill, belonging to the subscriber. Jack and Phill have since been taken and committed to Salisbury Jail: Peter has also been got out of Charlotte Jail. Jack and Phill say they parted with Tom in a few days after Peter was taken, and one or two days before they were caught, on the hill, between Salisbury and Charlotte. Whoever will deliver Tom to me, or take and lodge him in jail, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward.

NATHL. GIST

February, 1822.

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high. One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear. The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, Sheriff.

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821.

State of North-Carolina,

ROAN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1821.

WM. WADSWORTH and wife, vs. George Manlove and wife.....Bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the court, that Geo. Manlove and Hannah his wife, the defendants, live beyond the limits of this state—it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer, object to, or shew cause why said testimony should not be perpetuated, or the complainants will be at liberty to take testimony.

GEORGE LOCKE, C. S. J.

Desultory.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER, JAN. 26.

The following conversation and anecdote of the venerable John Adams, are derived from respectable and unquestionable authority, and may be received with the most perfect confidence.

"In the year 1818 I paid a visit to Mr. Jefferson, in his retirement at Monticello. During the visit, the credibility of history became a topic of conversation, and we naturally adverted to that of our own country. He spoke with great freedom of the heroes and patriots of our Revolution, and of its gloomy and brilliant periods. I will give the substance of a part of his remarks. "No correct history of that arduous struggle has yet been or ever will be written. The actors in important and busy scenes are too much absorbed in their immediate duty, to record events, or the motives and causes which produced them. Many secret springs, concealed even from those upon whom they operate, give an impulse to measures, which are supposed to be the result of chance; and an accidental occurrence of causes is often attributed to the connected plan of leaders, who are themselves as much astonished as others at the events they witness. They who took an active part in these important transactions, can hardly recognize them as they are related in the histories of our Revolution. "That of Botta, an Italian, is the best. In all of them, events are misrepresented, wrong motives are assigned and justice is seldom done to individuals, some having too much, and some too little praise. The private correspondence of three or four persons, in different official stations at that time, would form the best history. I have heard that Mr. Adams is writing something on the subject. No one is better qualified than him, to give to the reader a correct impression of the earlier part of the contest. No history has done him justice, for no historian was present to witness his conduct in the Continental Congress. In his zeal for independence he was ardent; in contriving expedients and originating measures, he was always busy; in disastrous times, when gloom sat on the countenances of most of us, his courage and fortitude continued unabated, and his animated exhortations restored confidence to those who had wavered.—He seemed to forget every thing but his country, and the cause which he had espoused."

"In a journey to the Southward, I fell in company with an aged and highly respectable gentleman, a native of one of the Middle States, who, in our Revolutionary War, espoused the cause of his King, and held an important post in the royal army. He conversed with great frankness of his principles and motives, and appeared to have been well acquainted with the events of that period. "It has been disputed," said I, "where the Revolution originated, in Massachusetts or Virginia. What was the opinion of the Royalists of that period, and what is yours?"—"That it originated in Massachusetts," was his reply—"and if I was to state who, in my opinion, contributed most to bring on the contest, I should name John Adams, who was afterward your President. Concerning him I will relate an anecdote. He came into notice during the administration of governor Bernard, and distinguished himself by his resolute opposition to many of his measures.—The Attorney General Seawall, was, however, his bosom friend. At that time the office of a Justice of the Peace was, on many accounts, advantageous to a young man; and with the knowledge of Adams the Attorney General requested Bernard to appoint his friend to that office. The governor expressed his desire to oblige Mr. Seawall, but observed, "This young man has ranked himself with my opponents. He denounces and endeavors to thwart my measures and those of the Ministry. I could not justify it to my Sovereign to bestow a favour upon such a person. And I wish you to tell him for me, that so long as he continues to oppose me, and the ministry, he must expect no promotion." Seawall conveyed the message to Adams. "Then tell the Governor from me," replied the latter, "that I will not change my course, but will raise such a flame in the province as shall expel him from it, and all royal rule from America." The truth of this anecdote has been confirmed to me by another respectable gentleman, who was then a student in the office of Mr. Seawall."

CASES OF DELIRIUM.

Facts illustrative of the Powers and Operations of the Human Mind in a Diseased State.

Some years ago a farmer of fair character, who resided in an interior town in New England, sold his farm, with an intention of purchasing another in a different part of the country. His mind was naturally of a

melancholy cast. Shortly after the sale of his farm, he was induced to believe that he had sold it for less than its value. This persuasion brought on dissatisfaction, and eventually a considerable degree of melancholy. In this situation, one of his neighbours engaged him to enclose a lot of land, with a post and rail fence, which he was to commence making the next day. At the time appointed he went into the field, and began with a beetle and wedges to split the timber, out of which the posts and rails were to be prepared. On finishing his day's work, he put his beetle and wedges into a hollow tree, and went home. Two of his sons had been at work through the day in a distant part of the same field. On his return, he directed them to get up early the next morning, to assist him in making the fence. In the course of the evening he became delirious, and continued in this situation several years; when his mental powers were suddenly restored. The first question which he asked after the return of his reason, was, whether his sons had brought in the beetle and the wedges. He appeared to be wholly unconscious of the time that had elapsed from the commencement of his delirium. His sons, apprehensive that any explanations might induce a return of his disease, simply replied that they had been unable to find them. He immediately arose from his bed, went into the field where he had been at work a number of years before, and found the wedges, and the rings of the beetle, where he had left them, the beetle itself having mouldered away. During his delirium, his mind had not been occupied with those subjects with which it was conversant in health.

Mrs. S. an intelligent lady, belonging to a respectable family in New-York, some years ago undertook a piece of fine needlework. She devoted her time to it almost constantly for a number of days. Before she had completed it, she became suddenly delirious. In this state, without experiencing any abatement of her disease, she continued for about seven years; when her reason was suddenly restored. One of the first questions she asked after her reason returned, related to her needlework. It is a remarkable fact, that during the long continuance of her delirium, she said nothing, so far as was recollected, about her needlework, nor concerning any such subjects as usually occupied her attention when in health.

A lady in New England, of a respectable family, was for a considerable period subject to paroxysms of delirium. These paroxysms came on instantaneously, and after continuing an indefinite time, went off as suddenly, leaving her mind perfectly rational. It often happened that when she was engaged in rational and interesting conversation, she would stop short in the midst of it, and become in a moment entirely delirious; and commence a conversation on some other subject, not having the remotest connection with the preceding one, nor would she advert to that during her delirium. When she became rational again, she would pursue the same conversation in which she had been engaged during the lucid interval, beginning where she had left off. To such a degree was this carried, that she would complete an unfinished story or sentence, or even an unfinished word. When her next delirious paroxysm came on, she would continue the conversation which she had been pursuing in her preceding paroxysm; so that she appeared as a person might be supposed to, who had two souls, each occasionally dormant, and occasionally active, and utterly ignorant of what the other was

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

The proceedings this day run out to a greater length than our previous arrangements leave room for. They shall be given hereafter.

The principal business of the day was the bill for apportioning Representatives according to the Fourth Census; and the result of the proceeding was, to reinstate the ratio of 40,000, leaving the bill in the same shape as when it came from the House of Representatives. And in this shape it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.—The President of the Senate laid before the Senate a petition which he had received from Marcos de Villeirs and Arnaldo Guillemard, representing themselves ancient inhabitants of Pensacola, who have been illegally imprisoned by the acting governor of the territory of West Florida, and praying the interposition of Congress for their relief. The petition was accompanied by sundry documents, embracing an appeal from the petitioners to the acting governor for their release from imprisonment, and his refusal. The papers were ordered to be laid on the table.

The bill for apportionment representation according to the Fourth Census, was read the third time, and passed, (by yeas and nays, they being requested by Mr. Rodney, who said he would not take up the time of the Senate in stating his reasons against the passage of the bill with the ratio which had been agreed to, as the minds of the members were made up on the subject)—ayes 26, noes 18; and was returned to the other House for concurrence in the amendment made by the Senate.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.—Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the cause of the frequent failure of the mails between the other cities of the United States and New-Orleans, and that they further inquire into the expediency of providing for the conveyance of the mails to and from New-Orleans, in covered carriages.

Mr. Lloyd presented certain proceedings and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Baltimore, recommending the repeal of the restrictive system; which, on motion of Mr. L. were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Lloyd submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the restrictions on our commerce which are imposed by the act concerning navigation, passed on the 18th April, 1818, and an act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th May, 1820.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Smith, (who remarked that the petition from Pensacola, which had been yesterday presented to the Senate, would shew the necessity of acting on the bill without delay) proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government for the territory of Florida.

On proceeding to fill the blanks in the bill, a good deal of debate took place on the duties to be discharged by the several officers, the expenses they must necessarily incur, the responsibility of their offices, &c. &c.

Mr. Smith moved to allow the Governor of the Territory a salary of 3,000 dollars.

Mr. Eaton thought this sum insufficient—a Governor might be got for 3,000 or for 2,000, or, doubtless for even 1,000—but if a man properly qualified for the office was to be appointed, a higher sum than 3,000 must be given. The salary of the Governor of Orleans Territory was 5,000, as well as that of the late Governor of Florida, and the expensiveness of the place would justify this as the future allowance for the governor of Florida.

After some debate on the subject, in which Messrs. Otis, Smith, Lloyd, Williams, of Tenn. Morrill, Pleasant, and Van Buren, took part, the sum of 3,000 dollars was agreed to.

Some discussion also took place on the sum proper to be allowed to the Secretary of the territory, (\$1,000 and 1,500 being severally proposed.) In the end the blank was filled with \$1,500.

The next blank to be filled related to the salary of the Territorial Judges. Considerable debate took place on the sum which was just and proper for these officers—in which, as well as on the preceding question, Messrs. Smith, Edwards, Johnson, of Lou. Morrill, Chandler, Macon, Talbot, Holmes, of Maine, Williams, of Mississippi, and Lanman, joined—the debate turned principally on the extent and labor of the duties to be performed, the cost of living, the talents and learning required, &c. and comparing the sums proposed with the salaries allowed to other territorial judges, the difference, more or less, proper in the present case, &c. The question on filling the blank with \$2,000 was negatived—ayes 16, noes 18.

The sum of \$1800 was then tried, and carried—ayes 19—Noes 17.

The per diem to be allowed to the

members of the Legislative Council, while attending to their duties, was proposed by Mr. Johnson, of Lou. to be four dollars; which was negatived, and three dollars was agreed on; and three dollars for every twenty miles traveling to and from the seat of government of the territory.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Miss. the act to prevent settlements on the public lands, passed in 1817, was extended, with the other acts mentioned in the bill, to the new territory.

The salary of the district judge was fixed at \$2000.—Ayes 18.—Noes 12.

Several other amendments being offered, and some debate ensuing;

The bill was, on motion, recommitted, for the purpose of incorporating, with precision, some amendments relating to the collection districts, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.—On motion of Mr. Walworth, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the provisions of the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States, from any adjacent territory," approved March 2d, 1821, as to substitute a penalty of four times the value of the merchandise imported subject to duty, instead of the present penalty, in all cases where the value of such merchandise shall be less than one hundred dollars.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House a statement, showing the amount of woollens purchased for the use of the army during the years 1820 and 1821; of whom the purchases were made; at what prices; and what proportion thereof was of American manufacture.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Tuesday. (the Bankrupt Bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Woodson rose and addressed the House in a speech of nearly two hours, opposed to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Lowndes, in favor of the motion, who occupied the floor until nearly 3 o'clock; when

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to, and the committee obtained leave to sit again.

In the House, the further orders of the day were, on motion, laid on the table; and the House took into consideration the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822.

Mr. Tracy remarked, that the rapid manner in which the bill had passed through the committee must be his apology for not presenting, at an earlier period, the objections that now occurred to him to the final passage of the bill. He had remarked, on a former occasion, that he was disposed to think that greater amounts would thereafter be called for than were contemplated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On a cursory inspection of the documents that had been so recently laid on our tables, there was, unless the short time allowed him had led to mistake, an essential difference between the appropriations included in the bill on the table, when taken in connexion with the other appropriations that must be inevitably called for during the course of the session, and those estimated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and he went into a detailed view of the subject to shew the correctness of his position, and that the bill included a sum greater, by \$500,000, than had been estimated to be necessary in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was somewhat surprised that the gentleman from New-York should have found by intuition such very correct and detailed information on the subject, and brought that intuitive perception of figures and estimates together in a manner, (and that too without time to examine them) so perfectly calculated to defeat the bill. Mr. S. explained the views of the committee at some length, and observed that the Committee of Ways and Means were influenced in making their report less by the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, than by the existing laws of the government, which required distinct and definite appropriations to the full extent of the amounts proposed in the bill.

Mr. Tracy rejoined, and said that the estimates of the Treasury Department had reference to the sum total of the expenditure, and of course had nothing to do with the unexpended balances which could not in his view be with propriety, superadded to the amount reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Smith remarked that the difficulties of the gentleman from New-York, would probably vanish, by reflecting that the Secretary of War was different from the Secretary of the Treasury; and he thought the gentleman had unfortunately blended them, for that the requisition of the former was in a good degree made through the latter.

Mr. Baldwin observed, that he had never known a bill like the present to have been pressed through the House in the manner in which this had been done. The estimates of the Secretary were in

the hands of the printer, and we are called on to pass a bill to which those estimates relate, and after the passage of which they will be entirely useless. Mr. B. went into a detailed view of the subject to shew that this appropriation exceeded the estimates by 5 or 600,000 dollars. Was it not then worth a day or two's consideration? and this, too, at a time when there were actual, not to say acknowledged, deficits? Mr. B. extended his remarks to a considerable length, and concluded by calling for the yeas and nays on the question of concurrence; which were thereupon ordered.

Mr. McDowell said it would be admitted, that this was an ordinary appropriation for the standing establishments of the country. He thought, therefore, the House might safely pass the bill without being alarmed by the statements that had been made in respect to the revenue of the country. The danger that had been portrayed, he thought, arose from the peculiar circumstances and train of thought and feeling in which the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Baldwin) had been placed. He said it was but fair and correct, to place some confidence in the reports of those heads of departments to whom the project was peculiarly confided; and he was perfectly satisfied, that there would be more than two millions found in the Treasury at the close of the year; and to establish this opinion, he referred with particularity to the reports and estimates already presented to the House by the Treasury Department. He contended, from the documents before the House, it was evident that, instead of there being a balance, floating in the air, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Baldwin) had yesterday described, it was actually in the Treasury, or secured to entire and perfect satisfaction. The difficulty he explained to be in blending the revenues and disbursements of the different years. The balances of one year were to be weighed and off set by the balances of the next, &c.

Mr. Baldwin wished for a tangible statement; for it would be found that when the question of appropriation was up, revenue would be one thing, and when the tariff was up, revenue would be another. He thought if any perturbed spirit was allowed to arise from the nether world, and haunt and disturb the repose of the living, it was that of the tariff. If he, (Mr. B.) went into the lobby to smoke a cigar, the question was—how goes the tariff? If he rode through the avenue, he was assailed from the right hand and the left—how stands the tariff? If any other person on that, or on almost any other question, should ask for a day or two delay, it would be granted—unless the tariff is interposed. Mr. B. replied to the remarks of Mr. M'D. at considerable length, and expressed an anxious hope that the subject would be more fully examined, and at all events he begged the House to believe it possible that other than the sickening subject of the tariff could occupy his mind, in respect to sentiments and propositions he thought it his duty to advance.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next, which motion he subsequently withdrew; and, thereupon,

Mr. Cannon moved to lay the bill on the table. He would, at all times, be willing to appropriate the sum of money which the public service required, but he thought the House was not at this time prepared to say how much was requisite for that object. There was a bill before the House for the reduction of the military establishment and the re-organization of the army, and he thought this bill should be postponed—especially that part of it which relates to the military establishment, until the sentiments of the House could be expressed on the other. He believed the people of the United States would not be disposed to support a military peace establishment by taxation. It was therefore expedient first to ascertain whether we could support such an establishment without taxation, before we proceeded to appropriate. House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.—Mr. Floyd, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of making any alteration of the law in relation to the subject of vaccination, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them by the resolution of the 6th instant.

The report was agreed to, and two thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed.

The House then agreed to take into consideration a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cocke, calling for a statement of woollens purchased for the army in 1820 and 1821; which, after a modification proposed by Mr. Rich, which was assented to by the mover, was adopted.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Military Appropriation Bill.)

Mr. Chambers moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions so to modify the same as to limit it to such appropriations as are indispensably necessary, and he enforced his motion by remarks at considerable length. A debate ensued thereon, in which

Messrs. Farrelly, Randolph, Smith, Williams, Buchanan, Wright, and F. Jones, participated; of which a report may be given hereafter.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. then moved to amend the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Chambers,) by striking out the special instructions to the committee. The ground was stated by Mr. N. to be, that he thought the course adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means a departure from precedent. It had been usual for that committee to report either general or partial appropriation bills—but this was neither. It was rather a general appropriation bill split into parts, all of which ought, in his opinion, to be brought together.

A debate arose on this motion, in which Messrs. Stewart, Randolph, Edwards, of N. C. Smith, and Farrelly, took part, when the question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative—Ayes 50, Noes 80.

The question then recurred upon the original motion submitted by Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Plumer, of New-Hampshire, moved to divide the question, and thereupon it was first taken upon a recommitment generally without instructions, and decided in the negative—ayes 50.

Mr. Randolph then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next, and accompanied his motion with an interesting speech of considerable length, of which, together with the other debates of the day, we may give a report hereafter, when, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was taken and decided against postponement, ayes 59, noes 74—and then

The House adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

Latest from the Continent of Europe.

The ship Frederick, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Havre on the 6th of Jan. We have received from our correspondent Paris papers to the 4th of that month inclusive, being 3 days later than the accounts through the late London papers. They contain St. Petersburg dates to the 9th December, Vienna to the 24th, and Madrid of the 25th, but nothing authentic later from Constantinople than before received. The intelligence is not decisive, but goes to confirm the prospect of a war between Russia and Turkey.—The last advices from St. Petersburg say that since the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Persia, the interchange of Couriers between the latter power and Russia have become more frequent, and but little doubt remains as to what will be the final result.

Extract of a letter from Havre, 6th Jan. 1822.

"The present political state of all the Powers of Europe, and their Colonies, must have a great influence on commerce in general, and to venture an opinion as to higher or lower prices is not seasonable. The consequences of the war, which is now almost certain to break out between Russia and Turkey, are incalculable."

The debates in the French Chambers are even less interesting than those of our own Congress; although they are more amusing, they are not so solid, and indeed scarcely admitted of a comparison, unless occasionally some of the sprightly effusions of Mr. John Randolph approach the *beau ideal* of modern French legislative oratory in want of sense and superfluity of fancy.

The amount realized by Mr. Alexander Baring in two years, by speculations in the French Funds, is stated to have been 170,000*l*.

Among other curiosities noticed in the following work, which is fairly entitled to the character given it of *extraordinary*.—It is published at Mannheim, and is entitled "Historical writings of the Count de Wackerbarth." According to him, the world has been in existence 475,000 years. The antiquity of the German nation goes back to 20,000 years before Jesus Christ. It was then a population of giants, who buried rocks at their enemies, and even had thunder at their command. The valiant Tent, one of the first chiefs of the nation, was the author of 36,525 works, of which several are still extant in the University of Oxford and in India. The Teutonians civilized the Egyptians. Ninus, king of the Assyrians, was a German. Bacchus, Orpheus, and Prometheus, had also the honour of belonging to the Germanic nation. In short (adds the journal) the persons who are desirous of knowing more of the Count's Teutonic ancestors, would do well to consult his work, the conceptions of which are even more gigantic than his portly ancestry whose feats the Count details.

The Zurich Gazette of the 28th Dec. contains the following statement of the events which led to the insurrection of the Greeks, which was sent to one of the Societies formed to afford them succour: "For a considerable time Greece had been secretly preparing for a more prosperous future. The most wise and well informed men of this country perceived the necessity of instructing the people,

and rendering them worthy of liberty. In all the towns were established Lyceums, Gymnasiums, Athenæums, and Libraries, for preceptors and pupils; in the smallest villages schools upon the Lancasterian plan were formed; and young Greeks were sent to the Universities of England, France, Italy, and Germany, with the design of employing them, upon their return, as masters in the various schools. The Greeks, who at that time were occupied with this object alone, were surprised by an event totally unexpected. A secret society of half-taught adventurers, and rash spirits, at the head of whom was Prince Ypsilanti, gave the signal for a revolution in Moldavia and Wallachia. This measure took place independently of the people's knowledge; a measure as unexpected as ill-timed, from which proceeded the most direful consequences to the great cities of Greece, as the Turks immediately disarmed the inhabitants. If the Turkish government had proceeded with justice and prudence, it would have stifled in its cradle this revolution so highly disapproved by the whole nation. The Patriarch of Constantinople, a respectable ecclesiastic, equally distinguished by his intelligence and virtues, as well as the high clergy and the principal persons of the nation, united their efforts to take, in concert with the government, the most efficacious measures, in order to stop, by solemn protestations and promises, this revolution; to re-establish order, and put an end to the complaints of the Porte. This was in vain; the government punished, by the most ignominious death, the propositions and offers of these well intentioned men. The greatest part of the higher clergy of the Morea repaired to Tripolizza, to concert with the authorities, in order to prevent the insurrection which the agents of Ypsilanti proposed to organize there, and to insure the maintenance of the public tranquillity. But all these respectable men fell victims to their zeal, and their love of the public good. It was not until after this conduct of the Turks, that the Greeks found themselves in the sad necessity of defending, with arms in their hands, their honour and their life. It was at Patras that the insurrection commenced, and there again the Turks were the aggressors. After the Morea, the islands of the Archipelago raised the standard of liberty; their merchant vessels were changed into vessels of war, and it was with such feeble resources that they attacked the Ottoman fleet. The Turks, although with superior forces, could never dispute with the Greeks the empire of the sea. The Epirots and Greeks of the continent gave to the Porte unequivocal proofs of their fidelity, when it commenced the war against Ali Pacha of Janina. They united themselves to the army of the Grand Seigneur, attacked with much courage and impetuosity the partisans of Ali, drove them from all the advantageous positions which they occupied, dispersed them, compelled Ali to retrench himself in the fortress of Janina, and then retired quietly into their own country, in pursuance of the orders of the Generals, who believed that they had no further need of their services. But the Ottoman government, alarmed at the superiority of the Greeks, instead of recompensing them for the resolution to disarm them after the capture of Janina, an impracticable enterprise, and one which had never entered into the idea of the Pacha of Janina, even when his power had attained its highest pitch. Such were the secret orders that the Porte had given to the chiefs of the army, when the Suliots, who were still in active service, proposed to them to return to Suli, their country, to collect their families, who were dispersed abroad, and to live there peaceably under the dominion and protection of the Turkish government. The reply was in the negative. The discontent of the Suliots was then carried to its height; they rose against the Government of the Porte before the expedition of Prince Ypsilanti.—The other Greeks of the Continent remained quiet in their country even after the events of the Morea, because that the Bishops and Primates were unwilling to engage with unequal forces, in a war against the Government, the consequences of which they could not foresee. Their prudence and good intentions, however, would not have secured them against the traps laid for them by the Turks, if letters had not fallen into their hands which the Government had addressed secretly to the Local Authorities, and the contents of which proved to them, that they had no alternative between arming, or suffering themselves to be attacked unawares, and losing every thing. A numerous assembly convoked in Acarnania, examined the contents of the Turkish correspondence, declared that war was inevitable, and resolved upon it unanimously.—Such are the motives which have constrained the Greeks to take up arms.—Can they then be regarded as rebels, and could they avoid the war?"

Persia.—The population of Persia very much diminished by the civil war of 1722, (the epoch of the overthrow of the dynasty of Ismael Sophi) and of 1747 (the year of the assassination of the celebrated Schah-Nadir) is estimated at 2 millions of souls. The number of provinces is 58. The reigning Sovereign is

ceded the throne in 1787. He is called Feth-Ah-Schah, and is about 53 years of age. He is reckoned a good poet. He has 63 sons, and as many daughters. His third son, Abdas Mirza, is destined to succeed him, although Prince Ali Mirza, who is rejected by this choice, is distinguished by great personal qualities. In the peace concluded with Russia, the 12th of October, 1813, the Emperor Alexander agreed to a stipulation by which both himself and his successor are bound to maintain by force, on the throne, should it be necessary, the Prince who is destined to succeed, in order that no foreign power shall interfere in the internal concerns of Persia. [M. Y. American.]

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

FROM HAVANA.

Letters have been received in this city from Havana, of as late a date as the 31st ult. The latest news received there from Spain appears to be portentous. "The King has taken a stand," says one of the letters, "in regard to the Ministry and the affairs of Cadiz; from which, if he do not recede, some fatal consequences will be the result in that devoted country."

The Spanish Convoy had sailed for Cadiz. Two patriot brigades were off the Moro, who passed on ahead of the Convoy, waiting for a favorable chance to cut some of them off.

The following extract from one of the letters from Havana, however, is of more immediate interest to us:

"The pirates carry on their robberies in a more daring manner in every quarter; and it is expected that they will soon cut the vessels out of the port."

"The ship Ann, belonging to General George D'Wolf, of Bristol, was attacked yesterday coming in, in sight of the Moro Castle, by an open boat, with about twenty armed men, when the crew were at dinner, and, had they not flown to their arms with promptitude, and beat them off, the ship would have been carried in a few minutes, as they were so near as to take deliberate aim at the helmsman with a musket, and order the ship to heave to. They were all concealed in the bottom of the boat, except three, and, as soon as the musket was fired, they all showed themselves, and were ready to board; but the warm reception they received from the small arms of the crew of the ship induced them to push for the shore again. As they kept astern of the ship, the captain could not get his cannon guns to bear upon them; otherwise they would have been sunk. I have seen two more American captains, whose vessels have been burnt near Cape Antonio, shamefully abused and maltreated, and plundered of all they had."

The same letter says:

"By the arrival of a Hamburg vessel this evening from Port au Prince, we learn that Boyer is in the possession of the whole of the island."

—National Intelligencer.

DOMESTIC.

POLICE OFFICE.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 14.—A large quantity of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, several gold and silver watches, one of them a good repeater, a piece of lace, and three or four rolls of silk, probably stolen from mantuamakers, together with two sets of silver tea spoons, were yesterday brought in from a receiving house of stolen goods, and await the calls of the owners.

The Police would desire it to be remarked, that one set of the tea spoons was marked E. H. and the other C. though a tail had been clumsily added to the C. to change the description.

February 15.—Valuable, however, as the acquisition was which was brought in on Wednesday, it bears no comparison to the amount brought in from another establishment yesterday. It is many years certainly, since so much valuable property has been discovered together, if, indeed, there has ever been. The plate alone, it is stated, makes two or three trunks full, and the clothing, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's coats, and silk gowns of the richest and rarest patterns, down to the more common articles of waistcoats, shirts, &c. &c. would occupy the time of one man some days merely to assort and take on inventory. Damask table linen of the size of four yards square, sheets, counterpanes, and other bed furniture; silk and merino shawls, hose, gloves, shoes and neckcloths of all varieties and in great abundance, were also produced; a good many dozen silver spoons, besides other more valuable plate, gold and silver watches, and trinkets almost without end, may be added to the catalogue of the last, indeed, one of the officers rather extravagantly perhaps, remarked, he thought there must be a bushel basket full.

A lady's gold watch of particular elegance and value, set round with diamonds, and furnished with chains and trimmings correspondent, was noticed among them; and hope is entertained that it may prove to be one which was lost last summer, and advertised for some time in the newspapers.

A large silver tumbler was also observed, with an inscription on it, indicating that it was presented by the U. S. Vice Consul at Coquimbo, to Lieut. Childs, of the American Navy. The incredible story told of this fine article was, that it had been pawned by the owner for half a dollar; it was worth from 25 to 30 dollars.

How long this extraordinary mass of property may have been accumulating—how much of it had been stolen, and what measures of responsibility the owner of the depository will have to encounter, cannot yet be accurately pronounced. One thing is certain—he has not proceeded in the way pointed out by law for pawn-brokers, and stands exposed to certain and considerable penalties. By the ordi-

nance, every pawn broker, though he have a license from the Mayor, must keep a book of entries, in which he shall note down every article left with him in pledge—the name of the owner and the circumstances of the bargain, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every article omitted. The person alluded to as the keeper of this Depository being asked, whether he was licensed or not, frankly told the magistrate he kept no book at all.

The officers have been several months upon the watch over this house, and one of them was heard to remark, that he took his stand one day on the opposite side of the street, and in one hour saw fifteen persons with bundles, pass in, and not one with a bundle come out.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 14.—On Tuesday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. George Sees, one of the silent watch of the city, was attacked in Thirteenth-street near Market-street, by two black men, who knocked him down, took his mace from him and beat him on the head until he was deprived of his senses, and after having robbed him of his watch and money, left him in that situation.—His recovery is said to be doubtful.

Another Assault and Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 15.—On Wednesday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a man was attacked by robbers, in Federal near Second-street, knocked down, his head and forehead shockingly cut, his clothes stripped off, and then left naked and speechless. In this state he was discovered by some of the neighbors, who took him to a house, and called in a physician.

[From the Freedman, (N. Y.) Courier, Feb. 6.]

BARBAROUS MURDER.—We have been informed by a friend, (and a brother of the type,) direct from Ohio, in whom we place implicit confidence, that a most horrid and unnatural transaction occurred in the town of Harpersfield, Ohio, on the 22d ult. The facts as related to us, are as follows:

On the morning of the day aforesaid, while Mr. Samuel Bartholomew and his wife were at breakfast, the latter rose from the table and taking up an axe, unobserved by the former, came up behind him and leveled a blow at his head, which felled it to the table, a second blow brought him to the floor, when she repeated the blows ten or twelve times which fully accomplished her purpose. She then dragged him to the barn, a few rods from the house, covered him up with stalks and then sprinkled ashes along on the snow where the blood had been left. After this she remained in the house until Saturday morning following, when she went to one of the neighbors to get help to put on a log; said "she had killed Sam," and had no one to assist her. They did not at first put any confidence in what she stated, but on her persisting in her assertions, two men proceeded with her to the house—one of the men went in while the other, discovering the trail of ashes and signs of blood, followed them to the heap of stalks where the mangled corpse was concealed. She was immediately taken in custody and acknowledged all the above particulars. Mr. B. was 35 years of age, and in good circumstances—was the father of four children, all of whom he had put out, as their mother had threatened to kill them. Mrs. B. is subject to fits of insanity but has never shewed any symptoms of remorse for her unnatural conduct, but still says that if she could kill her father and two of her children, she should die contented. She is far advanced in pregnancy, and has expressed her determination to kill her child as soon as it is born, because "she did not like its father." With all the horror attached to these particulars she relates one incident which we think is not a little amusing: She says that some time after she had killed her husband, she carried him out some victuals and some whiskey—that "he would not eat any of the victuals, but he drank some of the whiskey." She is constantly watched by women, to prevent her executing her diabolical design on her child.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 17.—We are sorry to learn that several wealthy planters, of respectable standing, have been arrested by the marshal, and brought to town on a charge of smuggling African Negroes into the country.

From the Onondaga (N. Y.) Republican.

A melancholy visitation.—On the morning of the 2d January, Mr. Harvey Hawley, of Liverpool, in this county, left home in company with his wife, in a cutter, for Johnstown, Montgomery county, on a visit to Mrs. Hawley's parents. For four weeks nothing was heard from them, and their friends at home supposed them happy in the society of a maternal circle; but they journeyed to that country from whose "bourn no traveller returns."

On Tuesday last week a hat and trunk were discovered frozen in the Onondaga Lake, about half way between Liverpool and Salina, which, on being cut out, proved to have belonged to Mr. Hawley, and upon a close examination the horse and cutter were seen through the ice. A hole being cut, the horse, cutter, and Mrs. Hawley, were taken out. Mrs. H.'s arm is supposed to have caught in the round of the cutter when falling, and remained fast through the agonies of death, and until taken out. An iron tooth rake was then prepared to search for Mr. Hawley, and caught it in the cuff of his coat the second time it was sunk, and he was taken from about 40 feet water.

It appears they had not accomplished the first two miles of their journey, before they were summoned, upon a moment's notice, into the world of Spirits!

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO. FEB. 5.

We have the authority of the Augusta Chronicle for saying, that Mr. FORSTER will return in the course of the ensuing summer, (from Spain,) and that he will be a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, at the election in October.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 26.

We regret extremely to announce the dangerous illness of Mr. PINKNEY, the distinguished Senator from the state of Maryland, at his lodgings in this city.—He was taken suddenly ill, a week ago, in the night succeeding great exertions in arguing a cause in the Supreme Court; and his life is now despaired of. At one yesterday, a rumor of his death reached the Capitol, and caused the adjournment of the House of Representatives, and, we believe, also of the Supreme Court. It proved untrue; but the event is one which there is only too much reason to apprehend may have taken place before this paper issues from the press.

Monday night—11 o'clock.—Ten minutes ago, Mr. PINKNEY breathed his last. After a course of the most acute suffering, he expired without a groan.—Thus has departed, at an age when he might have rationally looked forward to many years of activity and usefulness, the Patriot, the Statesman, the transcendent Advocate, and one who may be ranked among the extraordinary men that have shed a lustre on their country, and adorned the world. We are not permitted at this late hour to say more than to express our sincere participation in the grief which his decease will occasion throughout our country, and to commiserate the affliction with which it overwhelms his excellent family. [Nat. Int.]

A man who resides at Rockaway, on Long-Island, lately hung his wife, for what reason we are not told. She was discovered while in this situation, by a family who resided in the house with them, cut down, and after considerable exertion, was resuscitated; the next day, it is said, the husband compromised the affair with his wife, by purchasing a crape dress for her!



SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1822.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The numbers of "A Farmer" are on file: they will be published when the proper time arrives. "Benevolus" is received; but the pamphlet which he mentions has not yet reached us. When it comes to hand, he shall receive farther notice.

We will endeavor, sometime in the course of the spring, to comply with the request of a correspondent to re-copy a communication of his, under the signature of "Many Hundreds," which appeared in our 54th number; at present we have not room. We think the subject of Internal Improvement, taken in several points of view, deserves more attention from the people than it has yet received; but we do not feel ourselves competent to bring it properly before them. The funds of the state, the common property of all, are now expended in improving our interior condition; and as no one, (unless it be our eastern friends,) is opposed to improvement, the question is, what shall we improve? Shall it be our rivers, or our roads? The one, we can easily do; the other, our means, or perhaps natural obstacles, may render impracticable. Let the people, then,—as every thing which shall be done, will be done, ostensibly, at least, for their benefit,—decide. The object of our correspondent is to show them that their true policy consists in improving their roads, rather than clearing out rivers; and for this purpose our pages are open to him, and to all others who feel sufficient interest, and possess the requisite qualifications, to write upon it. It may be well here to remark, that improvements in this quarter of the state only, are intended; in other parts, local circumstances will likewise point out the proper objects.

It is stated in letters from Washington, that the Bankrupt Bill will be rejected in the House by a majority of ten, if not more. This attempt is supposed to be the last which will be made by the friends of the measure for some time to come. And if they will have a Bankrupt Law on no other terms than those contained in the Bills heretofore brought forward, they might as well never make another, or not until the feelings of the people, or the

nature of our government, has undergone an entire change. When such shall be the case, then they may succeed: we hope not before.

Arrangement of the Circuits of the Superior Court of North Carolina for the year 1822.

	Spring.	Fall.
Edenton,	Paxton,	Norwood.
Newbern,	Daniel,	Paxton.
Wilmington,	Badger,	Nash.
Raleigh,	Norwood,	Daniel.
Hillsborough,	Donnell,	Badger.
Morgan,	Nash,	Donnell.

THE PIRATE.

How happens it that the Philadelphia publishers have omitted one whole chapter of The Pirate, and that a very interesting one? Such is the fact; the thirteenth chapter is wanting. They have also omitted the author's preface, giving the story upon which the novel is founded. [M. Y. Com. Adv.]

The Boston Patriot states that by the judicious and constant exercise of vaccination, the people of New-England have been preserved from the small pox for the last twenty years.

Naval.—Notice is published by the navy department, that hereafter it will not recognize the title of commodore; it is not established by law, and the use of it has been productive of inconvenience.

The National Advocate, of New-York, notices a late annual meeting of the "Kraut Club," of that city, held "at the house of Johannes Melius Grenzbach, where they feasted on *Zour Crout, Smoked Goose, Sausages*, and such seasonable delicacies." At this meeting, in addition to the many honours previously conferred, the learned Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell was elected *Grand*, which is the distinguishing appellation of the presiding officer. In an appropriate address upon the subject, the learned doctor orally eulogized the superlative virtues of cabbage, the nutritious qualities of which, to use his own expression, were such as to "excite a smile on the lips of that useful domestic, the cow."

A Steam Engine of the immense power of one hundred and forty horses, has lately been erected on the Duke of Portland's estate at Kirby, in the county of Nottingham, (Eng.) for the purpose of draining an extensive tract of coal. The cylinder of this stupendous machine is seventy inches in diameter, and the beam, which is twelve tons in weight, raises fifteen tons of water at every stroke, and when required, delivers at the surface, from the depth of the mine, (which is 170 yards,) between seven hundred and eight hundred gallons per minute.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 3d day of January last, Mr. Isaac Linster, to Mrs. Letitia Howard.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Edmund B. Burnham, watch-maker, aged 24.—The deceased was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and had been in Salisbury only about a year. It was his fate to linger and die with a pulmonary complaint, far from home, and among strangers; but it must be a source of consolation to his relatives to know, that it was his happy destiny to spend the last days of his existence in a family where the kind hand of sympathy smoothed the pillow of sickness and pain, administered to every want, gave every comfort and kind attendance which even the fondness of a parent could have given, and finally performed the last sad offices of humanity to his remains.

In Haverhill, (Mass.) Mr. JOHN WHITING, aged 94. He was born in Chester, (N. H.) Feb. 22, 1728, and is said to have been the first white child in that settlement. He was in the expedition to Cape Breton, when the important fortress of Louisbourg yielded to the undisciplined valour of the New-England militia. Since his 80th year, he has repeatedly walked 30 miles in one day, and returned the next. At 82, he had a new set of teeth—his sight continued good, but his hearing failed a little during the last ten years—he was strictly temperate.

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third instalment, of ten dollars on each and every share subscribed on the books of the Catawba Navigation Company, has been called for, and is hereby required to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 27th day of May next. A positive sale of the stock of all delinquent stockholders will take place at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the said 27th day of May; at which time and place a general meeting of the stockholders is requested, when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted to them, and certificates of stock will be issued to the stockholders.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

5w92

Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned for the accommodation of his customers, has brought to his Furnace, seven miles and a half west of Beattie's Ford, on Catawba, a large and general assortment of BAR IRON, consisting of wagon tires, plough-moulds, axe-heads, &c. &c. The Furnace being in blast and forge in operation, he expects to keep up at said Furnace a constant supply of bar iron and castings. Corn, flour, and bacon, (as much as wanted,) will be received in payment at a fair price.

J. GRAHAM

February 25, 1822.—6w91r

Agricultural.

THE Rowan Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock. A. M.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Secy.

March 1, 1822.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel W. Lindsay & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL W. LINDSAY,
ANDREW LINDSAY,
JOHN LINDSAY.

Mecklenburg, Jan. 17, 1822.—4w92r

Taken Up

AND committed to the jail in Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro fellow who calls himself GEORGE. He is of a yellow complexion, 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, says he belongs to Mr. Thomas Briggs, Edgefield, S. C. and that he left his master towards the latter part of the summer, 1821. Also, one who calls himself PHIL, about 34 years of age, near 6 feet high, black complexion, and says he belongs to Thos. Key, of Albemarle county, Va. Left his master some few miles north of Salisbury, in the summer of 1821.

Allen Baldwin, Jailor.

Sheriff's Sale.

I SHALL proceed to sell the following tracts of land, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, viz: 250 acres, given in by Ephraim Evans, living on a branch of the Catawba river, 6 miles east of Morganton; value \$250. 150 acres lying on the waters of Silver Creek, given in by John Reinel; value \$150. 50 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba river, given in by Daniel Workman; value \$25.

100 acres given in by Eli Huffman, on Rock Creek, a water of the south fork of Catawba, for 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; valued at \$100 the three first years; at \$50 the 4th year.

M. B. Sheriff Burke
February 20, 1822.—7w91

Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook; tax, \$1 01. 161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard; tax, \$80 50. 496 do. belonging to Julius Daniel; tax, \$1 05.

JOHN BEARD, former Sheriff.
Salisbury, March 2, 1822.—6w91

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the last Saturday in March next, for a person to superintend as steward for the poor at the Poor-House in Rowan county, for one year from that time. Sobriety, industry, and attention to the directions of the Wardens, will be required. Those desirous of undertaking, will state their proposals in writing, and meet at the Poor-House on the day above mentioned.

By order of the Managers,

J. MURPHY, Treasurer.
Salisbury, 22d Feby. 1822. 3w90

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a constant person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.—George Parks, & Co. vs. James Gray.—Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes, te29A

R. MARTIN, C. W. C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.—John Dula and wife, and others, vs. Ephraim Allison and others.—Petition for Partition. It appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

A copy from the minutes, 3w91

R. MARTIN, C. W. C. C.

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLÉON.

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged.

The season will commence the 14th of March, and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 14, 1822.

DESCRIPTION.

NAPOLÉON is a beautiful sorrel, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a Race Horse, stands unrivalled.

3w94

M. B.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...scorp.



FROM THE LIVERPOOL KALIDOSCOPE.

A DIALOGUE OF SIMILES.

HE.

Like the moon is woman's heart,
Still with borrowed lustre shining;
Like the ivy, woman's art,
Where it fastens, undermining.
Like a rock, you may defy
Truth to shake or reason move her;
Like the rainbow in the sky,
Shining when the storm is over.

SHE.

Woman's love is like a rock,
Firm it stands, though storms surround it;
Like the ivy on the oak,
In its ruin clinging round it;
Like the moon dispelling night,
Woman's smile illumines sorrow;
Like the rainbow, pledge of light,
Harbinger of joy to-morrow.

HE.

Like a picture, where you find
Reason's fair resemblance;
Like a woman's mind,
Mocks us with a mimic semblance.

SHE.

Like a picture truly fine,
Half her beauty distance covers;
Touches of a hand divine
Every nearer view discovers.

HE.

Like the roses of the brake,
Thorns in every blossom shrouded;
Like the bosom of the lake,
By every passing shadow clouded.

SHE.

Like the roses of the brake,
Precious, though their bloom has faded;
Like the bosom of the lake,
Pure itself, by others shaded.

HE.

Shrinking from the wintry blast,
Bird of passage, like the swallow;
When the summer season's past,
Woman's love will quickly follow.

SHE.

Like the swallow, while she's seen,
Pleasure's blossoms never wither;
Herald of a sky serene,
Woman brings the summer with her.

HE.

Like the reckless mountain tide,
Every rock the current changing;
Like the bird that must be tied,
If you would prevent its ranging.

SHE.

Like the stream upon the hill,
Unconfined it runs the purer;
As the bird, a cage would kill,
But kindness wins, and love secures her.

HE.

Like the sun dispersing light,
On the fool and wise in common;
Undistinguishingly bright,
Is the smile of faithless woman.

SHE.

Like the sun, dispersing light,
Life and joy to all that's human;
Ever fixed, and warm, and bright,
Is the smile of faithful woman!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Highland Anecdotes.

FROM THE NEW (LONDON) MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Raid of Chillechrist.

Bordering clans, like surrounding nations, were never upon terms of hereditary concord. Vicinity produces rivalry, and rivalry produces war: for this reason the Mac Donnells and the Mac Kenzies were never long without some act of hostility or feud; firing houses, driving herds, raising rents, and slaughtering each others' clansmen, were feats of recreation which each was equally willing to exercise upon his neighbour; and if either was more deficient than the other, it was more from want of opportunity, than lack of good will. Among all the exploits which were thus occasioned between the two clans, none was more celebrated, nor more fearful, than the burning of the Chillechrist (Christ's Church); it gave occasion and name to the pibroch of the Glencarrie family, and was provoked and performed in the following manner. In the course of a long succession of fierce and sanguinary conflicts, the Mac Lelans, a race who were followers of the Mac Kenzies, took occasion to intercept, and assassinate the eldest son of Donald Mac Angus of Glencarrie. Donald died shortly after, and his second son, who succeeded to the chieftaincy of the clan, was too young to under-

take the conduct of any enterprise to revenge the death of his brother: his cousin, however, Angus Mac Raonuill of Lundy, acted as his captain, and gathering the Mac Donnells, in two separate raids, swept off the rents from the greater part of Lord Seaforth's country. Still this revenge seemed to him too poor an expiation for the blood of his chief: the warm life of the best of his foemen was the only sacrifice which he thought he could offer as an acceptable oblation to appease the manes of the murdered; and he, therefore, projected a third expedition, resolving in this to fill the measure of vengeance to the brim.

In the prosecution of his design he awaited a favorable opportunity, and gathering a small band of men, penetrated into the country of the Mac Kenzies, early on a Sunday morning, and surrounded the Chillechrist, while a numerous congregation were assembled within its walls. Inexorable in his purposes, Angus commanded his men to set fire to the building, and slaughter all who endeavored to break forth. Struck with despair when the flames rushed in upon the aisle of the church, and they beheld the circle of bare claymores glancing beyond the door, the congregation scarce knowing what they did, endeavored to force their way through the weapons and the flames; but, pent within the narrow pass of a single arch, they were not capable to make way over each other, far less to break the ring of broadsword, which bristled round the porch: men, women and children, were driven back into the blazing pile, or hewn down, and transfixed at the gorge of the entrance; the flames increased on every side; a heavy column of livid smoke rolled upwards on the air, and the roar of infuriated men, the wailing of suffering infants, and the shrieks of despairing women, rung from within the dissolving pile. While the church was burning, the piper of the Mac Donnells marched round the building, playing, as was customary on extraordinary occasions, an extemporaneous piece of music: the pibroch which he now played was called, from the place where it was composed, Chillechrist, and afterwards became the pibroch of the Glencarrie family. At length the flames poured forth from every quarter of the building, the roof fell in, there was one mingled yell, one crash of ruin; the flame sunk in smouldering vapour, and all was silent. Angus had looked on with stern unrelenting determination; but the deed was done, recollection now warned him of the danger of delay; he immediately gave orders to retreat, and leading off his men, set off with the utmost expedition for his own country. The flames of the church had, however, lighted a beacon, the flame of which blazed far and wide: the Mac Kenzies had gathered in numerous bodies, and took the chase with such vigor, that they came in sight of the Mac Donnells long before they got to the border of their country. Angus Mac Raonuill seeing the determination of the pursuit and the superiority of its numbers, ordered his men to separate, and shift each for himself; they dispersed accordingly, and made every one his way to his own home as well as he could. The commander of the Mac Kenzies did not scatter his people, but, intent on securing the leader of his foemen, held them together on the track of Angus Mac Raonuill, who, with a few of his men in his company, fled towards Loch Ness. Angus always wore a scarlet plush jacket, and it now served to mark him out to the knowledge of the pursuers. Perceiving that the whole chase was drawn after himself, he separated his followers one by one, till at length he was left alone; but yet the pursuers turned not aside upon the track of any other. When they came near the burn of Alt Shian, the leader of the Mac Kenzies had gained so much on the object of his pursuit, that he had nearly overtaken him. The river which was before them runs in this place through a rocky chasm, or trough, of immense depth, and considerable breadth; Angus knew that death was behind him, and gathering all his strength, he dashed at the desperate leap, and being a man of singular vigour and activity, succeeded in clearing it. The leader of the Mac Kenzies, reckless of danger in the ardour of the pursuit, followed also at the leap, but, less athletic than his adversary, he failed of its length, and slipping on the side of the crag, held by the slender branch of a birch tree which grew above him on the brink. The Mac Donnell, looking back in his

flight to see the success of his pursuer, beheld him hanging to the tree, and struggling to gain the edge of the bank: he turned, and drawing his dirk, at one stroke severed the branch which supported the Mac Kenzie:—"I have left much behind me with you to-day," said he; "take that also." The wretched man, rolling from rock to rock, fell headlong into the stream below, where, shattered and mangled by the fall, he expired in the water. Angus Mac Raonuill continued his flight, and the Mac Kenzies, though bereft of their leader, held on the pursuit. Checked, however, by the stream which none of them dared to leap, Angus was gaining fast upon them, when a musket discharged at him by one of the pursuers, wounded him severely, and greatly retarded his speed. After passing the river, the Mac Kenzies again drew hard after him, and as they came in sight of Loch Ness, Angus perceiving his strength to fail with his wound, and his enemies pressing upon him, determined to attempt swimming the loch; he rushed into the water, and for some time, refreshed by its coolness, swam with much vigour and confidence. His limbs would, however, in all probability have failed him before he had crossed the half of the distance to the opposite bank; but Fraser of Fyars, a particular friend to the Glencarrie family, seeing a single man pursued by a party out of the Mac Kenzies' country, and knowing that the Mac Donnells had gone upon an expedition in that direction, got out a boat, and hastening to the aid of Angus, took him on board, and conveyed him in safety to the east side of the loch. The Mac Kenzies, seeing their foe had escaped, discontinued the pursuit, and Angus returned at his leisure to Glencarrie.

Interesting anecdote of the celebrated Captain Smith, the father of Virginia—taken from a small history of the United States, by Grimshaw.

"A character so distinguished in the annals of Virginia; so marked by nature with the bold traits of spirit and genius; arrests the historian's pen and claims a more than ordinary notice, a degree of attention in some measure proportioned to the transactions with which he is associated.

"Capt. John Smith, the father of Virginia, was born of an ancient family in 1679, at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, and educated in the schools of Alford and Louth. His parents, who died when he was only in his thirteenth year, left him a small estate, which, however, through his own want of economy and the inattention of his guardians, soon became inadequate to his support. He then accompanied a son of the famous Lord Willoughby into France; and, after remaining a short time, returned to his relations, who gave him a few shillings, out of his own estate, as a sort of acquittance from any further demands. He next served for some years in the low countries against the Spaniards. Thence, passing over into Scotland, he remained there a short time among his friends, but weary of the successive intemperance of company in which he had never taken delight, he returned with a faithful servant into the midst of an extensive forest, and on the margin of a little brook, entwined an arbour of boughs; in which he lay, with no other bed than leaves, no other covering except his ordinary dress. His study consisted in Machiavel's art of war and Marcus Aurelius; his exercise, a good horse with his lance and ring; his food, the deer, the rambling inhabitant of the wood. Satiated at length by retirement, he allowed himself to intermingle in society, was again disgusted and entered a second time into the wars against the Spaniards; but abhorring a contest in which one Christian was employed in the slaughter of another, he determined to use his sword in a cause more congenial with his feelings.

Accordingly after various misfortunes, and extraordinary romantic adventures, he joined the Hungarian army, at that time fighting under the banners of Austria, against the Turks. By his ingenious stratagems, he contributed highly to his party's success, and when encamped before the walls of Regall in Transylvania, he had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in a most singular adventure. So much time had been spent by the Christians in erecting their batteries, that the Turks were apprehensive lest their enemy would depart without making an assault upon the town, and thereby prevent them gaining honor in the re-

pulse, an honor the more desirable, as ladies of exalted rank were anxious observers of the siege, and longed, after so much delay, to see 'some court like pastime.' In that chivalrous age, when every soldier fought under the patronage of a favorite mistress, to request was to insure performance. A Turkish Noble immediately challenged any Captain of the besieging army to single combat, 'for each other's head.' The challenge was readily accepted. The champion was appointed by lot, and fate selected the intrepid Smith.—The combat soon commenced, and soon the Turk paid the forfeit of his head:—the ladies desired another trial; and again the undaunted Smith was rewarded with a head—the request was repeated, and the issue was the same. Shortly afterwards he aided in taking the place by storm—and for his former exploits, which nothing but the manners of the age can palliate, his name was enrolled in the heraldic records of Transylvania, with the appropriate amorial bearing of three Turk's heads."

THE SPY.

A Tale of the Neutral Ground.
From the Franklin Gazette.

We have risen from an attentive perusal of this work with mingled feelings of pleasure and admiration. It is in language, description, locality, incidents, and persons purely American. To read it, without being deeply interested in the narrative, and without occasional glows of patriotic pride, is impossible. We have no clue for even guessing at the author. His name, however, should be made public.

That Washington, a man whom we have nearly all seen, should be introduced into a romance in a manner so skilfully as to kindle profound anxiety and interest; that the county of West Chester, in New-York, should be transformed into the theatre of a vast variety of incidents, complicated but natural, highly wrought yet never improbable; that the freshly remembered struggle for our independence, with all its concomitant miseries, the devastation of the land, the distraction of families, the perpetual and universal dread of treachery and spies, and partially marauding warfare connived at from necessity, should be depicted with bold and faithful touches; are literary exploits which entitle the author of "The Spy" to our highest praise.

EDUCATION.

Good education is the thing in the world the most important and desirable, but it is of wider scope than most people imagine.

What is called learning is only a part of it, and so far from being the most essential part, it is but the husk. In vain will you employ your endeavors to educate your children, unless you give seed to the heart as well as the understanding: unless you make their moral frame the subject of your assiduous and well directed care; unless you take at least as much pains to make them well principled, and of virtuous manners, as to make them shine in learning and accomplishments: for intellectual improvement, if their morals be neglected, will tend to render them wise only to do evil.

If you train up your boy to a strict regard to truth, honesty and integrity, and to a deep reverence for all that is sacred; if you train him up into habits of industry, temperance, and love of order—it is then, and then only, that you can reasonably expect that he will pass through the perilous crisis before him uncontaminated, and that his manhood will be crowned with honor.

Religious.

EXTRACT.

Some have been so bold as to strike at the root of all revelation from God, by asserting, that it is incredible, because the reason which he has bestowed on mankind is sufficiently able to discover all the religious and moral duties which he requires of them, if they would but attend to her precepts, and be guided by her friendly admonitions. Mankind have undoubtedly, at various times, from the remotest ages, received so much knowledge by divine communications, and have ever been so much inclined to impute it all to their own sufficiency, that it is now difficult to determine what human reason unassisted can effect: But to form a true judgment on this subject, let us turn our eyes to those remote regions of the globe, to which this supernatural assistance has never yet extended,

and we shall there see men endued with sense and reason not inferior to our own, so far from being capable of forming systems of religion and morality, that they are at this day totally unable to make a nail or a hatchet: from whence we may be surely convinced, that reason alone is so far from being sufficient to offer to mankind a perfect religion, that it has never yet been able to lead them to any degree of culture or civilization whatever. These have uniformly flowed from that great fountain of divine communication opened in the east, in the earliest ages, and thence been gradually diffused in salubrious streams, throughout the various regions of the earth. Their rise and progress, by surveying the history of the world, may easily be traced backwards to their source; and wherever these have not as yet been able to penetrate, we there find the human species not only void of all true religious and moral sentiments, but not the least emerged from their original ignorance and barbarity; which seems a demonstration, that although human reason is capable of progression in science, yet the first foundations must be laid by supernatural instructions: for surely no other probable cause can be assigned, why one part of mankind should have made such an amazing progress in religious, moral, metaphysical, and philosophical inquiries; such wonderful improvements in policy, legislation, commerce, and manufactures, while the other part, formed with the same natural capacities, and divided only by seas and mountains, should remain, during the same number of ages, in a state little superior to brutes, without government, without laws or letters, and even without clothes and habitations; murdering each other to satiate their revenge, and devouring each other to appease their hunger: I say, no cause can be assigned for this amazing difference, except that the first have received information from those divine communications recorded in the scriptures, and the latter have never yet been favoured with such assistance. This remarkable contrast seems an unanswerable, though perhaps a new proof of the necessity of revelation, and a solid refutation of all arguments against it, drawn from the sufficiency of human reason. And as reason in her natural state is thus incapable of making any progress in knowledge; so when furnished with materials by supernatural aid, if left to the guidance of her own wild imaginations, she falls into more numerous and more gross errors than her own native ignorance could ever have suggested. There is then no absurdity so extravagant, which she is not ready to adopt: she has persuaded some, that there is no God; others, that there can be no future state: she has taught some, that there is no difference between vice and virtue, and that to cut a man's throat and relieve his necessities are actions equally meritorious: she has convinced many, that they have no free-will, in opposition to their own experience; some, that there can be no such thing as soul, or spirit, contrary to their own perceptions; and others, no such thing as matter or body, in contradiction to their senses. By analysing all things she can shew, that there is nothing in any thing; by perpetual sifting she can reduce all existence to the invisible dust of scepticism; and by recurring to first principles, prove to the satisfaction of her followers, that there are no principles at all. How far such a guide is to be depended on in the important concerns of religion, and morals, I leave to the judgment of every considerate man to determine. This is certain, that human reason, in its highest state of cultivation amongst the philosophers of Greece and Rome, was never able to form a religion comparable to Christianity; nor have all those sources of moral virtue, such as truth, beauty, and the fitness of things, which modern philosophers have endeavoured to substitute in its stead, ever been effectual to produce good men, and have themselves often been the productions of some of the worst.

There is but one pursuit in life which is the power of all to follow, and all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he perseveres, makes every difficulty an advancement, and every contest a victory; and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire after it, is to gain her, and zealously to labor after her wages, is to receive them. Those that seek her early, will find her before it is late; her reward is also with her, and she will come quickly. For the breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth; where the Deity sits enthroned with unrivaled influence, every pulsing passion, "like the wind and storm, filling his word."

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.